

August 14, 1967

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — APPENDIX

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on hand to answer questions about the program.

At future meetings, parents will be encouraged to discuss their children with the teachers and other parents in informal meetings, and to develop ways in which parents can further help and understand the children at home. They will talk about mutual problems such as discipline.

Each center will appoint one representative to a policy advisory board which will be composed 50 per cent of parents and 50 per cent of public and private agencies concerned with the Head Start project. This board will provide communication between the professional community and the community to be served. It will also channel complaints and encourage the parents to participate more fully in the total Head Start program.

Many parents of children in the program also have volunteered to work as classroom aides and as hostesses for the parent organization meetings.

Volunteers of all ages and inclinations can be utilized in the program. A list of those with special talents or hobbies is being developed now, and volunteers from Brown and Jackson counties are particularly needed. Such persons would be available to visit classrooms on request to expose children to areas in which the volunteers excel (examples: slides of trips, rock collection, folk music).

Anyone interested in participating in this way should call Mr. Bratcher, at the CAP office, 372-8407. Volunteers will be contacted by the classroom teachers, who will arrange programs at mutually convenient times.

Volunteers play an important role in the Head Start project. They give the children exposure to people of all ages and backgrounds. Also, they themselves benefit from giving of their energy and talents.

The fact that our local program has the support of young and old from a cross-section of society is a real tribute to the communities themselves. Because of this joint effort to eradicate the social problems among us, our lives—and the lives of the Head Start children—will be fuller.

[From the Seymour Daily Tribune, Seymour, Ind., July 27, 1967]

EIGHTY COUNTY YOUNGSTERS IN "CATCH-UP" PROGRAM

(By Carol Wait)

More than 80 disadvantaged children in Jackson County this summer became the youngest and happiest recruits in the battle against poverty as they attend learn-and-play Head Start classes.

Head Start is a program to help youngsters from low income families "catch up" so they enter kindergarten or first grade able to compete with their economically more fortunate classmates. It is conducted here by the Tri-County Community Action Program (CAP). Dr. Robert Rouse, principal of Booth-Setser School in Columbus, is director for the summer project involving 225 students in 15 classrooms in Jackson, Bartholomew and Brown counties.

Typical of the five centers located in Jackson County are the two at Seymour-Jackson school which draw youngsters from the area served by the Seymour Community schools.

The day's schedule is designed to give the children a good balance between individual and group and between intellectual and physical activities. An essential ingredient is a low teacher-student ratio and in each classroom the teacher is assisted by an aide and by one or more volunteers.

The three-and one-half hour daily program includes music and stories, outside play, and a classroom work-play period which might include art activities such as finger

painting, making collages, playing with sack puppets, rubbings, crayon etchings; science observations and experiments and a quiet time. As they play, Head Starters are absorbing new experiences, learning to listen and to ask questions and receiving training in the basic skills for kindergarten.

Special experiences are provided through field trips and visitors. The local classes have gone on a nature walk conducted by A. J. Stiles in nearby Gaiser Park and have toured the library, fire station, airport and made homemade ice cream at a teacher's home. Also scheduled are a swimming trip to the Seymour pool and a visit to a farm.

Guests in the local classroom have been Mrs. Mildred Graves, children's librarian at the Seymour Public Library, who told a story, Police Chief Robert Gill and Stewart Hackman, who displayed his butterfly collection.

"Each child in the Seymour classes needs to be here," Miss Barbara Burns, one of two Seymour-Jackson teachers, stated. "It's amazing how much improvement the children have shown since the classes began in June."

Improvements in attention span, verbal skills and ability to work and play with their peers are apparent as the sessions continue.

Some, Miss Burns said, will be ready to enter the regular school kindergarten in the fall better prepared to benefit from the training offered. Others, she felt, would need a longer period, such as would be available in the proposed year round Head Start program now under consideration by the Tri-County board.

The county nurse has visited the classrooms conducting hearing and vision and tuberculin testing and students are referred to the family doctor for examination and immunization and to a dentist for examination, X-rays and fluoride treatment, with the expenses, usually at a minimum rate, paid by the CAP.

Three times during the eight weeks of Head Start classes the parents of the students meet to discuss the children, their progress and any problems and many of the parents are assisting in the program either as classroom aides or as hosts for the parents' meetings.

The budget for the current Head Start program with \$44,877 with 80 per cent provided by the federal government and the remaining 20 per cent from local sources in "in kind" contributions such as donations, classroom space, office space, volunteer work, etc.

Local workers in the Head Start program are: Teachers: Seymour—Miss Burns and Miss Barbara Fox; Crothersville—Miss Connie Kleth and Miss Sarah Land (jointly); Brownstown—Mrs. Robert G. Davis; Medora—Mary Lee.

Teacher Aides: Seymour—Mrs. Susan York and Mrs. Juanita Ruddick; Crothersville—Mrs. Carolyn Anthony; Brownstown—Mrs. Forest Stewart; and Medora—Mrs. Bruce Bevers and Mrs. Persinger.

Transportation: Seymour—Doyle Fulps and Mrs. Harold Brackmeyer, Crothersville—Marvin Sparrow; Medora—Mrs. Thomas Bevers; Brownstown—James Blevins and Mrs. Joseph Wayman.

Cooks: Seymour—Maude Heacock; Crothersville—Naomi Hall; Brownstown—Dorothy Hansome; Medora—Dixie Lee Bane.

[From the Progress Examiner, Orleans, Ind., July 20, 1967]

"HEADSTART" PROGRESSES IN ORLEANS

The Headstart Program in Orleans is now in its sixth week, with fourteen preschoolers enrolled under the guidance of Mrs. Beverly White.

To date, Mrs. White reports the children have learned the basic colors, and they are now recognizing and learning numbers.

Every day the youngsters have art, craft,

music, outdoor play and table manners, and on Fridays, swimming lessons are given.

Future plans include a visit to the dentist for an examination, and meeting with the children's parents.

Besides their every-day activities, the children have visited the Orleans Airport, the local police station, newspaper office, and the fire department.

Related to Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson's project, the Office of Economic Opportunity, the Headstart Program was first introduced in the Orleans Schools last summer. At that time, thirteen children were enrolled.

\$3280 was allowed by the government for the Orleans program in 1966 and this year, the federal share was \$4723, an increase of \$1443. Comparing last year's budget with this year's, they each include a teacher's salary, a teacher's aid salary, supplies and games, breakfast, a mid-morning snack, medical exams and corrective work, and transportation. Added to the medical exams this year, is dental exams, each with a follow-up allowance. \$5 is allowed for a medical check-up and \$17 extra if an x-ray is needed, etc. The same amount is allowed for a dental examination and \$14 extra if fillings are required. These amounts are based on per child.

Headstart children are selected from low-income bracket families, who could not afford kindergarten fees.

On June 14, Reverend Billy Graham endorsed the war on poverty and strongly commended the programs of the Office of Economic Opportunity. For the first time in seventeen years, he appeared in Washington, D.C. to express his support for a government program.

Graham addressed a bipartisan audience of 104 Congressmen and 48 business leaders who are members of OEO's Community Action Committee of the Business Leadership Advisory Council. He told them the poverty programs should not "be involved in partisan politics."

At one time, the Evangelist was not in favor of the anti-poverty program, but a few months ago, he began to study the subject of poverty in the Bible. He noted every passage in the Bible from Genesis to Revelation that had to do with our responsibility to the poor and found that it is one of the greatest teachings in the Scriptures.

In his message to the audience, he quoted a passage from the Bible on poverty, one of the laws that God laid down, not only for Israel, but for all nations and having equal validity with the 10 Commandments.

"If there be among you a poor man who is one of thy brethren, within any of thy gates in thy land, shall the Lord thy God giveth thee, thy shall not harden thy heart nor shut thy hand from thy poor brother. Thou shalt surely give him, and thine heart shall not be grieved."

In other words, you are not going to lose by giving "because for this thing the Lord thy God shall bless thee in all thy affairs and all that thou puttest thy hand to: For the poor shall never cease out of the land."

Graham had found 175 references similar to the one mentioned in the Scriptures.

His support of the OEO is based on firsthand knowledge. He visited Job Corps camps and other antipoverty projects, (Headstart), and one of the things that impressed him was that these programs are not give-away programs. He thought they were until he began to look into them.

In closing, Evangelist Graham said, "these programs are helping people help themselves. They're giving people an opportunity."

Mrs. White, a first-grade teacher in Orleans, has been able to compare a preschooler, who has not had Headstart with one who has, and in her opinion there is a noticeable difference in the two. The Headstarter knows what is expected of him and appears more at ease with others.

August 14, 1967

Hit the Enemy Where It Hurts**EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF****HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 14, 1967

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, after listening to the recent bipartisan attacks upon the administration's bombing policy, I am beginning to wonder if we ever intend to bring this costly and controversial war to a victorious conclusion. And, in the midst of such criticism, I am appalled that the President can, with a straight face, persist in his request for added troop strength, especially when our bombing tactics will afford them little more than minimal protection. The following editorial which appeared in the August 11 edition of the Chicago Tribune seems to suggest that in addition to the Vietcong, our heretofore ineffective bombing policy may be partially responsible for the steadily increasing number of American fatalities.

The editorial follows:

HIT THE ENEMY WHERE IT HURTS

Senators of both parties have called on the Johnson administration to drop all restrictions in bombing communist North Viet Nam before committing more American troops to the meat chopper of ground warfare. Sen. John C. Stennis, chairman of the Senate preparedness subcommittee, said that it was "unreasonable" to send 45,000 more men into the ground war, as the President plans, while air and sea warfare is under restriction.

The subcommittee's recommendation was made after Rep. Gerald R. Ford, House Republican leader, had voiced a similar demand. Mr. Ford said he saw "no justification" for sending another American soldier to Viet Nam until President Johnson removed restraints against attacks on a large number of key industrial and military installations in North Viet Nam.

The criticism of administration policy was especially sharp from members of Mr. Johnson's own party. Sen. Jackson of Washington said the communist port of Haiphong should no longer be considered off limits, and he asserted that the bombing campaign was "a long way" from making major port, petroleum storage, and electric power installations in North Viet Nam useless.

Sen. Cannon of Nevada stated that the administration was handicapping the military by its restrictions and consequently was delaying an end to the war. Sen. Symington of Missouri referred to the immunity extended by the administration to the principal communist air base at Phuc Yen, 15 miles from Hanoi.

The subcommittee submitted its views after testimony by Adm. U. S. Grant Sharp, commander of Pacific naval forces, that North Vietnamese military targets should be put on the eligible list. Adm. Sharp's views were in accord with those of the joint chiefs of staff, whose recommendations have been disapproved by Secretary of Defense McNamara and the White House.

It is elementary common sense to pursue a strategy of knocking the Communists out of the war by air and sea attack before sending in more ground forces as cannon fodder. The United States has already suffered more than 87,000 casualties, and the war is as far from decision as it was five years ago. The American people will not reconcile themselves to the sacrifice of their sons when the enemy is granted privileged sanctuaries.

**Captured Arab Tells of Nasser's Murder
Plans****EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF****HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 14, 1967

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, more examples of President Nasser's brutality have recently been exposed, this time by one of his own soldiers.

A captured Egyptian soldier told of a plan to destroy an entire Israeli village, murdering every man, woman, and child. The officers were to shoot any soldier who permitted one living soul to remain in the village.

The prisoner also disclosed that Egyptian soldiers returning from the battlefield were killed by their own men for fear of bringing the bad news of defeat to the people at home.

I commend to the attention of our colleagues an article which appeared in the August 4, 1967, issue of the Jewish Press, concerning these acts of brutality. The article follows:

**CAPTURED ARAB TELLS OF NASSER'S MURDER
PLANS**

A captured Egyptian soldier, who on July 2 participated in the violation of the cease fire shooting in the region of Kantara, has unrevealed one of the most sinister stories to reach these shores.

The soldier, who belonged to an Egyptian commando battalion which crossed the Suez into Sinai in boats between June 30 and July 1, told of orders his group had been given as recently as last Tuesday.

The Egyptian high command had warned all men in their active front line battalions that they were not to be taken prisoner as they renewed their shelling of Israeli positions.

"We were told to fight and kill as many Israelis as we could with our last breath," the soldier is reported to have told Israeli intelligence officers.

"When our battle weary soldiers managed to stagger back across the Suez after the cease fire was announced," the soldier continued, "our battalion was ordered to fire on every man identifying himself as a soldier in the Egyptian forces. They didn't say it but we knew the high command did not want these men to return home to tell of our defeat. I remember how some of the men swam across the short span of water of the canal. As the men reached the beaches they were cut down by machine gun fire. It was a sight I shall never forget."

Although Israeli troops claim to have captured the soldier, he said he had deliberately permitted himself to be captured. He said he had enough of the orders he had been given.

"During the preparation period, before Israel began the attack," the soldier continued, "we were told that we were not to take any Israeli prisoners. They said we did not have enough food. Our officers said a dead Israeli was the best kind. The dead Israeli soldiers will stand as warnings to the others and they will throw up their hands and we will walk into Tel Aviv without firing a shot."

The soldier who said he had a brother and a cousin in Jordan in the Hashemite brigade (there were six Hashemite brigades) said they had been stationed on the West Bank under orders to destroy the village of Motza and to murder every man, woman and child in the village.

He said he had received a letter from his brother just before the war broke out, in which he said the men in his brother's battalion expressed disbelief at the order to murder every man, woman and child in the village. They argued with their commander that they would shoot only the men of the village and any women who bore arms. The men, the Egyptian soldier told intelligence men, were sickened at the thought of killing children. But, the officers said they, "would shoot any man who permitted one living soul to remain in the village."

The Egyptian further explained that they were told the attack would come at night. The men were told to wear light clothing so that they could move rapidly. They were told they could not carry rations, but that their assignment would be so quick they would be back to their own lines before breakfast. The plan was to blow up as much of the city as possible, and then have mop-up crews go through the houses systematically machine-gunning any living thing. "My brother even said his commander joked, 'even if you see a dog, shoot him, he may be an Israeli spy'."

The comments of the captured Egyptian soldier were verified by an Israeli commando, Haim Peled, who told reporters he had seen, with his own eyes, the Egyptians machine-gunning their own men as they returned from the battlefield. The high command feared a revolt by Egyptians if word of the defeat got back to the civilian population. Captured orders from a Jordanian headquarters company on the West Bank verified every statement of the Egyptian soldier.

The soldier admitted many of the newer men who had just come into his outfit did not know the true facts of the Egyptian casualties.

"The young men brought in within the past few days say there is great jubilation at home because of our victory. They are shocked when we tell them, secretly, it was the Israelis who were victorious. One of the new ones turned in a comrade who explained the great disaster. That soldier was court marshalled for 'lying.' I have a family in Cairo. Before I crawled over to the Israeli side I left my credentials on the dead body of another comrade. Let my commander think I have been killed in battle. Some day I shall return from the dead to see my family. The poverty at home is very great. It was greatest before the war broke out. The captured Egyptian said he knew that thousands of Jews who lived in Cairo were put in prison. 'Mostly for their own safety,' he said.

"Many of them were wealthy. They are exporters mostly. Whole families are in jail and I have been told that a number are being shot. They have been accused of being spies. How many are left I do not know, but there cannot be too many. The officer who has been put in charge of the Jewish prisoners is a very mean man. He once had a command, but his men rebelled because of his cruelty and all of them were shot. They moved him to the job of taking care of the prisoners to prevent a similar incident."

Sources who have been able to get fragmentary reports out of Cairo, claim a great many Jewish civilian prisoners are still in the jails. They say some executions are going on but not as many as the soldier would want us to believe.

The International Red Cross has not been permitted to visit the prisoners in Cairo and fear that disease has caught many is prevalent.

"Many other soldiers would defect," the Egyptian soldier admitted, "But they have only sent men with families to the front. If a man defects the families are made to suffer. I hope Israel would take over all Egypt. The Jews have a good heart although they are ferocious fighters."

The soldier asked if he could serve in the Israeli army to help liberate his people. Israeli

intelligence said he would be more helpful as a source of information. The prisoner has been extremely cooperative.

**Outstanding Federal Court Officials Name
Garnishment as Key to Worst Abuses
in Consumer Credit, and Endorse Pro-
vision of H.R. 11601 To Abolish It**

**EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF**

HON. LEONOR K. SULLIVAN
OF MISSOURI
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, August 14, 1967

Mrs. SULLIVAN. Mr. Speaker, the Subcommittee on Consumer Affairs of the House Committee on Banking and Currency is now conducting hearings on H.R. 11601, the Consumer Credit Protection Act, which contains many provisions dealing with consumer credit that were not included in S. 5, the truth-in-lending bill passed by the Senate on July 11.

One of those controversial additional provisions would prohibit the garnishment of workers' wages as a means of collecting debts on consumer credit transactions. The administration has not, as yet, taken an affirmative position on this provision—although I hope it will do so. The issue, we were told, is still under study and review by administration officials.

However, four outstanding officials of the U.S. courts, men with many years of experience as bankruptcy referees, told us Friday in our hearing that garnishment is generally the precipitating factor in personal bankruptcies, and they described it as a vicious practice used generally—not always, but generally—as a deliberate selling tool in loading down consumers with more debt than the vendors know the person can handle.

All of us on the subcommittee who heard the testimony of these men were appalled at the information they gave us. The referees were the Honorable Estes Snedecor, of Portland, Oreg., now in his 31st year of service in that position; the Honorable Elmore Whitehurst, of Dallas, Tex., former clerk of the House Judiciary Committee, and a referee for 10 years; the Honorable Clive W. Bare, of Knoxville, Tenn., who has also been serving for 10 years; and the Honorable James E. Moriarty, of Los Angeles, who has served as a referee for 4½ years.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the Members to read the statements of these court officials for an insight into the purposes of the antigarnishment provisions of H.R. 11601.

STATEMENT BY REFEREE ESTES SNEDECOR

Following, Mr. Speaker, is the testimony we received last Friday from Referee Snedecor of Portland:

STATEMENT OF ESTES SNEDECOR, REFEREE IN BANKRUPTCY, PORTLAND, OREG., BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AFFAIRS OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY, FRIDAY, AUGUST 11, 1967, ON H.R. 11601 AND RELATED BILLS

My name is Estes Snedecor. I live in Portland, Oregon. After practicing law in Oregon

for 26 years, I was appointed referee in bankruptcy in December 1936. This is my 31st year of service in that capacity. I am a member of the National Bankruptcy Conference, a past president of the National Conference of Referees in bankruptcy and am now serving on the Advisory Committee appointed by The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court to prepare uniform rules of procedure and practice in courts of bankruptcy.

I shall confine my testimony in favor of Title II of H.R. 11601 which seeks to prohibit the garnishment of wages or salary due any employee. The underlying causes of personal or consumer bankruptcies are: unemployment, over extension of credit, deficiency claims arising from repossessions of automobiles and appliances sold on contract, excessive interest rates and unusual medical and hospital bills, but the one overriding cause precipitating consumer bankruptcies is the garnishment or threat of garnishment of wages coupled with an unrealistic wage exemption. This is dramatically demonstrated by comparing the number of consumer bankruptcies in states permitting garnishment of wages with those prohibiting garnishment entirely or restricting it to only a small portion of wages.

To illustrate, in fiscal year 1966 California had 37,545 bankruptcies while New York, with a comparable population, had only 7,462 bankruptcies. Why should there be so many in California and so few in comparison in New York? It cannot be due to different economic conditions because less than 10% of these bankruptcies represent business failures. Over 90% of the bankruptcies are individuals whose available income is in the form of a wage or salary, referred to as consumer bankrupts. In California garnishment up to 50% of wages is permitted but the debtor must apply to the court to obtain a release of this amount of his wages. There is no automatic exemption, whereas in New York 90% of wages is automatically exempt. Only 10% is subject to garnishment at any time. The unique feature of the New York law is that the garnishment is a continuing levy of 10% of the man's net wages until the creditor's judgment has been paid in full. However, only one execution and garnishment at a time may be in effect. If a second garnishment is served, it must wait until the first judgment is satisfied. In effect this law provides a simple and orderly method of satisfying old debts in instalments not exceeding 10% of the laborer's net earnings. A similar statute is in effect in New Jersey.

A more dramatic illustration of the difference in the number of bankruptcies between states of comparable populations is displayed in a total of 32,518 bankruptcies in Ohio and Illinois as compared to only 1,951 bankruptcies in Pennsylvania and Texas. This startling difference in the number of bankruptcies must be attributed to the fact that the first named states permit the garnishment of wages while no garnishment of wages whatsoever is permitted in Pennsylvania and Texas. Texas has gone so far as to include in its Constitution that "no current wages for personal service shall ever be subject to garnishment."

For the last 120 years Pennsylvania has prohibited the garnishment of wages of any laborer or the salary of any person in public or private employment. The legislative policy expressed by this law is: "The preservation to employees and their families of the fruits of mental or manual labor in order that their earnings may go to supply their daily needs without hindrance from their creditors."

Numerous other illustrations and comparisons could be made to indicate that the number of bankruptcies filed by debtors varies according to the harshness or the liberality of the wage exemption laws of the various states.

What disturbs me most is that garnishment affords these young people some justification for wiping out their debts in bankruptcy. Many of them come to me after court

is over to say that they would have been able in time to pay their just bills if they had been given an opportunity, but repeated garnishments had prevented them from holding steady jobs. Our present laws are causing them to lose their sense of obligation. They become bitter and antagonistic toward some creditors who repossess their property and sue for deficiencies. They become discouraged after paying a long time on a small loan only to find that most of their payments have been consumed in annual interest at 36% on the first \$300, 24% on the next \$200 and 12% on the balance. Frequently, in answer to an advertisement to come in and consolidate their bills, they borrow, let us say, \$1,000 on their furniture and automobile, without realizing that the interest alone will begin at \$18 a month and will continue at a hopelessly diminishing rate.

Statistics will show that over the years the number of consumer bankrupts increased in about the same proportion as the rise in consumer debt. The record low in the number of bankruptcies occurred in fiscal year 1946 at the peak of world war II expenditures accompanied by rationing and credit restrictions. Only 10,000 bankruptcies were filed in that year while consumer debt amounted to only 6 billion dollars. Fiscal year 1966 produced 192,354 bankruptcies while consumer debt rose to 90 billion 650 million dollars.

In our expanded economy based almost entirely upon credit, consumers, no matter how improvident some may be, must be free to deal with their creditors in such a way as to meet their daily needs in the proper rearing of their children. This, they cannot do when one or two creditors insist upon being paid first by garnishing their wages.

Consumers throughout the nation should be given an equal opportunity of working their credit problems without being driven to desperation and bankruptcy through garnishment of wages.

STATEMENT BY REFEREE ELMORE WHITEHURST

Next, Mr. Speaker, I call attention to the short statement by Referee Whitehurst of Dallas, who advised us that the enactment of the provision of H.R. 11601 dealing with garnishment would result in his opinion, in an immediate and drastic reduction in the number of bankruptcy cases filed in the United States.

In our questioning, we developed this and other aspects of the testimony at length, and I hope when our hearings are printed, the Members will pay particular attention to the comments of Mr. Whitehurst and the other referees on this odious practice of garnishment which is a modern-day equivalent of debtors' prison.

Referee Whitehurst's statement was as follows:

STATEMENT OF ELMORE WHITEHURST, REFEREE IN BANKRUPTCY, DALLAS, TEX., BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AFFAIRS OF THE COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, FRIDAY, AUGUST 11, 1967, H. R. 11601 AND RELATED BILLS

My name is Elmore Whitehurst. I am the full-time Referee in Bankruptcy for the Northern District of Texas, Dallas Division, with headquarters at Dallas, Texas. I have occupied this office for the past ten years.

For the record, my background is as follows: I graduated from Southern Methodist University with a B.A. Degree in Economics in June of 1927. The fall of the same year I was appointed by the late Hatton Sumners, then Representative in Congress from the Fifth District of Dallas, to be his secretary and served in that position for three years. In 1932 Mr. Sumners appointed me Clerk of the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives and I served in that position

August 14, 1967

from 1932 until 1939 when I was appointed Assistant Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts. I served in that position until July 1, 1957, when I resigned to become Referee in Bankruptcy. I studied law in Washington and Texas and was admitted to the Bar of Texas in 1934 and to the Bar of the United States Supreme Court in 1938. I am a member of the Supreme Court Advisory Committee on Bankruptcy Rules, the National Bankruptcy Conference, Secretary-Treasurer of the National Conference of Referees in Bankruptcy, and Editor of the quarterly Journal of the Conference.

PROHIBITION OF GARNISHMENT OF WAGES

Title II of H. R. 11601, on Page 33, prohibits garnishment of wages or salary due an employee and attaches a criminal penalty for the violation of the Act.

In my opinion the enactment of this provision would result in an immediate and drastic reduction in the number of bankruptcy cases filed in the United States. It would not of course prohibit those who engage in "predatory extensions of credit" as that term is used in the bill, from pursuing their debtors and attempting to collect debts by harassment, or other direct means, or legal action outside the Bankruptcy Court.

Texas in its Constitution and Statutes has a prohibition against garnishment of current wages. The provisions of the Constitution and Statutes are as follows:

"CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF TEXAS, ARTICLE 16, SECTION 24

"Sec. 28. No current wages for personal service shall ever be subject to garnishment.

"VERNON'S TEXAS STATUTES ANNOTATED, ARTICLE 4099

"Article 4099. Current wages

"No current wages for personal service shall be subject to garnishment; and where it appears upon the trial that the garnishee is indebted to the defendant for such current wages, the garnishee shall nevertheless be discharged as to such indebtedness."

It is my considered judgment that it is the result of these prohibitions and not a mere coincidence that the Bankruptcy Courts in Texas have a far smaller number of wage earner cases than States of lesser populations which have severe garnishment statutes.

It has been, I believe, the finding of investigators who have studied the matter that garnishment of wages or the threat thereof triggers the filing of the great majority of no asset wage earner cases where the only object of the proceeding is to secure a discharge in bankruptcy.

The prohibition of garnishment of current wages has by no means put loan companies out of business in Texas. To the contrary, as far as I can observe there are as many loan companies operating in Dallas as in cities of comparable size in States which have garnishment statutes. But we do not have the flood of no asset wage earner bankruptcy cases which they have.

Rats Cause Riots?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DEL CLAWSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 14, 1967

Mr. DEL CLAWSON. Mr. Speaker, the publisher-editor of the Compton Post, Compton, Calif., Hank Watton, in a column of editorial comment, August 9, links administration requests for expen-

sive Federal excursions into areas of local concern, such as rat control, to simultaneous requests for higher taxes. This is a connection which U.S. taxpayers may well choose to make for themselves in view of the increasing evidence discrediting rats as determinants in riots. Following are Mr. Watton's comments which I comment to my colleagues in the House:

A group took the floor of the House last Monday and caused a few problems. It was necessary for police to throw a few of them out. Their chant was, "Rats cause riots."

What is odd is that there never was a mention of rats during past riots. It was only after the President brought up the subject, which later was turned down by Congress, that rats entered the riot arena. Are we then threatened with riots everytime the legislature turns down an appropriation. What would happen if taxpayers threatened riot everytime Congress passed a "giveaway" program? Persons must come to realize that when the Senate or House kills an appropriation it is not intended as a slap by any group. . . . It's a case of a dry well. When there's only a gallon of water left, we must decide if we drink it, wafer the tomato plant in order to eat later or drink some and use some on the tomato. Already taxpayers are paying for more than they can afford. People must learn to do something for themselves. No one would deny legitimate aid to any person or family. . . . aid for a time, not forever. California has just passed the largest tax bill in history. Likewise the county. And President Johnson wants to tax the tax we are paying. We call it surcharge. Tax by any other name would hurt as much.

A Common Tradition

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DANTE B. FASCELL

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 14, 1967

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, love of liberty knows no national boundaries. It is not confined to this country or any other. Liberty is at the very core of human society wherever it exists.

Many have tried to quench the flames of liberty in the past, and no doubt many more will try in the future. In Cuba, Fidel Castro has tried, and every day there is growing evidence of his failure as yet another plane load of Cubans flee from his tyranny.

Mr. Speaker, we in south Florida are fortunate to have in our midst so many thousands who have chosen freedom at a high cost to themselves. The Cuban exiles are in the vanguard of we in the United States who cherish liberty.

One of the most eminent of these refugees, Mr. Manuel J. Reyes, is now director of Latin American news for Miami's WTVJ television station. His leadership in the Cuban community has won him the admiration and respect not only of the exiles but of all the people of south Florida.

On July 4 this year, Mr. Reyes gave an outstanding speech on the tradition of liberty which is shared by the Cuban and American peoples. I commend his eloquent remarks to the attention of my colleagues:

In a day like today—Liberty Day—my first thought is for those in all latitudes who have died in the struggle for the conquest of liberty. For those imprisoned in political prisoners, or who suffer tyranny or oppression.

Their sacrifice will never be in vain. Thanks to them man's dignity will shine again with its best carats, there where they have been eclipsed.

With the utmost courtesy, I want to give my most sincere thanks to the National School of Cuban Teachers in exile and to its President, Dr. Rolando Espinosa, for having invited us to make the central speech in this act in which two countries, United States and Cuba are united in the best of their traditions.

And it is precisely the teaching class who has the responsibility of forming men and creating countries, those who sponsor this reunion today. With no false modesty, which in definitive in hypocrisy, I confess that there are many Cubans much more able to face the responsibility which has been delegated to me by means of The Cuban Teachers in exile, but as we have never been and never will be remissible in an appointment regarding Cuba, invoking God's favor, we begin our speech.

Arquimides, the great ancient master, said: "Give me a level and I shall move the world."

This lever is Faith.

Without faith the human being becomes atheist and materialistic.

Without faith in liberty, there is no country.

Without faith at home, there is no family.

Without faith in our fellow beings, there is no friendship.

And precisely tonight, we are gathered here in Miami, with a group of the highest American federal authorities in these areas, as well as with prominent American citizens and a group of Cuban exiles, without country, but with faith in liberty—to reaffirm before the world our traditional friendship between Cuba and United States.

As a paradox reflecting light and darkness, Cubans and Americans are sitting together today to talk about a date of great embossment for the dignity of the human being, they with the glow of having a free country. . . . we, with a Cuba in darkness, obscured by the shadows of evil men, but with light in our forehead inherited from our ancestors, that will glow with its utmost brilliancy as long as our lives are dedicated to a supreme ideal: Cuba's liberty.

Bodies may die but the spirit of liberty survives, and has to survive in the conscience of our sons.

Because exile is rebellion, not cowardice.

Every exile's heart is a tortured eagle.

It is the country's liberty wanting to break its chains and fly high. . . . very high.

Only those capable of being born twice in the same life can face exile. July 4th is a liberty date which changed the course of a nation and of humanity.

In 1776, fifty six American patriots proclaimed the liberty of the thirteen colonies and solemnly swore that they would not rest until they had achieved their liberty.

Maybe then those fifty six patriots were said to be utopic or dreamers. Who would believe possible that those thirteen colonies would be free from powerful England?

And there were apathetics, negligents, and pessimistics and traitors. There is no peak without slope.

There is no future without the dreamers of the present.

Because the future realities begin to comment on today's dreams.

On July 4, 1776 the world heard of the Declaration of Independence of the United States. As dozens of years went by, the apathetics, the negligents, the pessimistics and the traitors did not pass on to history. They became anonymous. It is the never-ending

August 14, 1967

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

S 11467

traffic was up almost 27 per cent in the first six months of this year while National's was up 14 per cent.

The CAB can go ahead and take the steps needed to shift the emphasis from National to Dulles. It can use the formula TWA proposes, reduce the mileage zones, eliminate more longer flights into National, and establish a permanent pattern of air traffic. It will have to do that sometime; it ought to do it now.

JUDGE HOOKS ATTACKS VIOLENCE

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, I think that most Americans and Tennesseans are acutely aware that the Rap Browns and Stokely Carmichaels speak only for themselves and not for Negroes or whites.

However, Judge Ben L. Hooks, of Memphis, judge of Shelby County criminal court, division IV, and incidentally himself a Negro, recently made a speech in Knoxville pointing out that black power, in its construction meaning, does not mean racism and destruction. Rather—

It calls for the Negroes to help clean up undesirable conditions, take advantage of all educational opportunities, save their money, establish financial institutions.

I congratulate Judge Hooks for this excellent talk, and I commend him for his good judgment.

I ask unanimous consent that an article published in the Knoxville Journal of August 10, recording his talk, be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

NEGRO JUDGE ASSAILS RIOTS, "BLACK POWER"

Denouncing violence and race riots as "something evil," a Negro jurist from Memphis has told a Knoxville audience that, regardless of how wrong the riots are, they should make Negroes and white people more aware of the needs of the underprivileged.

Judge B. L. Hooks, judge of Shelby County Criminal Court, Division IV, made the remarks at a banquet of the M. W. Prince Hall Grand Lodge F&AM, part of the statewide Negro Masonic body's 97th annual convention being held here this week.

The black power concept as advanced by Stokely Carmichael, H. Rap Brown and others was assailed by Judge Hooks. "If black power means disobeying and denouncing the laws of the country, violence, destruction of homes and businesses, such as we've seen in Detroit, Milwaukee and other cities, then I'm against it," he declared.

"Black power, in its constructive meaning, calls for the Negroes to help clean up undesirable conditions, take advantage of all educational opportunities, save their money, establish financial institutions," he said.

"It means Negroes are to have their votes balloted and counted in all elections, whether we vote together with the white people or in a block," he said.

"These riots may be a call to all of us, white and Negro, and especially to the middle and upper class Negro, to work more diligently with those who are on the bottom economically that their plight may be eased," Judge Hooks said.

"Many times," he said, "God has used people who did not own him or confess him as he used the Assyrians, Babylonians and Chaldeans, to chastise his own people when they have strayed. So the question may very well be not why men did this but why did God permit it?"

A Memphis native, Judge Hooks received his law degree from DePaul University, Chicago, and has served as a minister, businessman and practicing lawyer. He was once assistant public defender for indigent defendants in criminal court.

The judge said the hate philosophies of Carmichael, Brown and others are frequently spread by communications media attempting to report the facts.

"Stories of what these people say frequently give the illusion of a larger following than they have," he said, adding that greater coverage should be given to the more moderate Negroes who are more representative.

But he added: "I don't think anybody is really speaking for the black people on the bottom. That's our big challenge: to reach them, communicate with them and see if we cannot translate their frustration into something real without having to use violence, which is something evil."

CONGRESS IS WRONGFULLY MALIGNED

Mr. TALMADGE. Mr. President, Congress has been maligned and held up to public scorn by people who seem to believe that Members of the House and the Senate are somehow responsible for the rioting we have seen taking place in many of our cities this summer.

This line of reasoning is that Congress has, neither, done enough, spent enough, nor been sympathetic enough to the needs of citizens in urban areas. Only yesterday, Congress was portrayed in an editorial cartoon as some dark, evil thing, stirring up some kind of witch's brew, while cities burned in the background.

I, for one, Mr. President, am fed up with charges that Congress has been derelict in its duties and unmindful of the plight of the poor, ill-housed, and uneducated. This abuse is an insult to every Member of the Senate and the House.

The record of this Congress, of the 89th Congress—which did more and spent more than any other in the history of our Republic—and of all preceding Congresses speaks the truth. Billions upon billions have been poured into our cities and States in an effort to reduce unemployment, provide education and job training, and in general to alleviate poverty in every practical way.

Recently in the House of Representatives, the chairman of the Appropriations Committee noted that the Federal Government plans to spend \$25.6 billion in the current fiscal year in programs designed to help the poor. At the same time, we have endeavored to wage a \$2-billion-a-month war in Vietnam. Consequently, the national economy is strained virtually beyond endurance, and we are now asked to put an even greater burden upon the hard-working taxpayers of this country.

Many of these programs have been worthwhile, although, sometimes their administration has left something to be desired. And no doubt they will be continued and expanded, as far as we are able under present budgetary restriction, because the Congress is sympathetic to the Nation's poor. Every determined effort to provide opportunity for economic advancement will be made. It is the duty of our Government and the Congress to

provide opportunity for our citizens. Then it is up to the individual to provide the qualities that the Government cannot supply, and that is personal initiative and a willingness to work.

All these programs and all these billions of dollars cannot make everyone healthy, wealthy, and wise, neither can we alleviate poverty by the stroke of a pen or by creating another extension of the already vast Federal bureaucracy. Moreover, judging from the tragic riotings we have seen, neither can we expect the outpouring of billions of dollars to automatically result in domestic tranquility or obedience of the law.

These are matters which address themselves to individual citizens and to State and local law enforcement. It should be clear to everyone by now that, unfortunately, law and order will be very difficult to maintain so long as the Rap Browns, the Stokely Carmichaels, and others like them go about preaching hatred and mob violence.

The fact is that people cannot be bribed into obeying the law. So far as some of these programs are concerned, I believe we need to take a closer look at them to see if they are really doing the job they were meant to do.

Mr. President, the Monday, August 14, edition of the Wall Street Journal contains an excellent editorial in this connection. I ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

OUR CALLOUS CONGRESS

In the wake of the widespread city rioting, liberal politicians and others have tried to pin much of the blame on Congress for its refusal to vote "enough" funds for anti-poverty programs. While the lawmakers are far from perfect, the charge in this case is more than a little unfair.

The Congressmen, of course, have helped bring down the attack on themselves. A Federal rat-control bill, whether it was necessary or desirable legislation or not, surely deserved better than the sorry attempts at humor the lawmakers lavished on it. For a lot of Americans, rats are no laughing matter.

Along the way the Administration has added to the confusion, with its talk of all sorts of economies on the domestic front. It's small wonder that the impression has got abroad, in some quarters at any rate, that the Administration and Congress are really pinching pennies.

The impression, as House Appropriations Chairman Mahon said in a speech the other day, is quite erroneous. During the current fiscal year, he notes, the Government plans to spend \$25.6 billion to help the poor, a sharp increase from the \$22 billion outlay in the year before. "It's time," he says in defense of his colleagues, "for somebody to take note of what Congress is trying to do for the poor."

Whereupon the Texas Democrat rattled off a long list of the varied Federal programs, all of them supposedly aimed at combating poverty or its effects: Urban renewal, public housing, manpower training, child care, school aid and the rest.

In view of the size and cost of those programs, it's difficult to argue that Congress has been niggardly with dollars. Yet in one way the Administration and Congress have shown a certain callousness toward the poor.

The very phrase, "war on poverty," implied to many that here was a fight that not

S 11468

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

August 14, 1967

only could be won but could be won pretty quickly (though Vietnam by now is changing some old American notions of warfare). As the politicians angled for votes, they seemed convinced that they had the once-and-for-all solutions to the age-old problems of the poor; all that had to be done was to back up those ideas with cash.

Unfortunately problems built up over more than a century are simply not susceptible to instant solutions, no matter how well devised the programs may be. And the fact is that a good deal of the poverty war has been either poorly planned or poorly conducted—or both.

Disillusionment was quick to set in among the poor themselves. When people are promised the impossible and come to believe in it, even sizable gains can appear sharply disappointing. In the not-very-long run, this sort of vote-buying can turn out to be not merely cruel; it can boomerang politically as well.

A realization of that sort may be creeping over Washington. At any rate, there's more emphasis in official circles on education as the best long-term hope of easing poverty. The former Federal official who argued for shoring up the Negro family structure no longer is quite the pariah he once was. Though Rep. Mahon is a conservative Southerner, many liberals now agree with him that Federal money is simply not the answer to everything.

President Johnson firmly declares that the nation can afford both to fight the war in Vietnam and to attack its problems at home, and it is true enough that the nation is rich. But its resources are not so limitless that it can afford to shovel billions more into domestic programs that achieve little or nothing of any real value, and in some cases even do harm.

Congress, at least, now has ample opportunity to learn from past mistakes. If it fails to do so it will deserve to be labeled callous.

HUMAN RIGHTS COVENANTS

Mr. PROXMIER. Mr. President, for several months, now, I have every day addressed this legislative body on the need to ratify the human rights covenants. The irony of having to speak to the Senate of the United States on the necessity of conventions against genocide, slavery, and forced labor is apparent; it is equally incongruous that the highest legislative body of one of the oldest and proudest existing democracies on earth should balk at ratifying documents that do nothing but expound those rights that Americans have fought and died for many times.

I do not have to inform the Senate that this body's recalcitrance in ratifying these covenants is directly in conflict with the declared position of the United States in the United Nations, or that nonratification, in fact, undermines one of the primary reasons why the U.N. was formed. All 100 Senators know that.

Nor do I have to enlighten the Senate that its refusal to ratify these treaties makes mockeries of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution. Senators know that too.

The question I ask today is not whether these apparent contradictions will lead some people to misunderstand the true intentions of this Nation in world affairs; but whether, in fact, the position of the United States in international affairs has not drastically changed without our ever admitting it.

Mr. President, 60 new nations have joined the original United Nations. I do not think it is farfetched to suggest that the reluctance of most of the nations to follow our leadership is related to positions we take on questions like human rights.

New nations to the U.N. are almost always new nations to the world. There is Burundi, the Congos, Dahomey, Gabon, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Malawi, Mali, the Maldives Islands, Niger, Nigeria, Brwanda, Tanzania, and Zambia, to name a few. How many Senators know where these countries are?

It is time we begin to examine in earnest our position in relation to these new nations of the world. Are they willing to follow us? What social example do we set for them? These are questions we must begin to ask ourselves, for they are the same questions that the developing nations are asking.

Mr. President, let us act to insure that the United States does not become a lost leader in human rights. Let us ratify the human rights covenants now.

John A. B.
WHERE ARE THE VOICES OF CONSCIENCE?

Mr. MONTOYA. Mr. President, a situation obviously exists in Yemen about which I cannot keep silent any longer. Most recently a team of doctors, sent by the International Red Cross, has testified to the fact that the Egyptian Government of Mr. Nasser is using poison gas indiscriminately in Yemen.

By all accounts, the Egyptian Air Force, after proving its courage and ability in the late war with Israel, has now turned its wrath upon the primitive, defenseless citizens of the villages of Yemen.

The poison gas agents, Mr. President, have been proven to be of Soviet origin. This is ironic as well as sad. The Soviet Union, whose citizens were themselves victimized and slaughtered by the millions by the Nazis, now turns around and supplies the poison gas with which Nasser wipes out Yemeni villages. I wonder what the 20 million Soviet citizens killed by the Nazis would say to that?

It seems that the mighty Egyptian Air Force is bombing these villages indiscriminately. It also is evident from all reports that no warning is given.

An article published recently in the New York Times, which has already been placed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, gives a point-by-point rundown of the investigations made by the team of International Red Cross physicians. It is obvious that the evidence is conclusive and damning.

Now that the point has been established, I cast about me in wonder because I hear no international voice of protest against what must be called an absolutely heinous crime against the most innocent of people.

It would, of course, be useless to appeal to Mr. Nasser's sense of justice or fair play, since he possesses neither, does not understand the former, and is incapable of exercising the latter.

It would be a further exercise in futility to ask Nasser to turn to the reform

of his society and uplifting of his own people. He is unwilling to do the former and does not even understand the meaning of the latter.

Therefore, those who seek some sort of recourse must turn to the United Nations. I have so far listened in vain for the voice of U Thant speaking out against this violation of international law and human decency.

Surely, if Mr. Thant has the concern for justice that he has evinced in the past, he will use his forum at the United Nations to speak out against this horror.

If the United Nations is to recover from its recent setbacks and remain a voice for justice in the world, now is the time for it to speak out. The evil is obvious, outrageous and backed up by solid evidence.

Not to act would be a negation of all the United Nations is supposed to stand for. Not to act would be a negation of the beliefs Mr. Thant professes to hold to. Not to act would be abandoning these poor tribesmen to the barbarities of modern science. It would be as great a crime of omission as was committed when Mussolini attacked Ethiopia.

People like Mr. Nasser will continue to seek out weaker nations and conquer them if they are not brought up short by the force of international opinion.

If the United Nations does not speak out now, what meaning will all the international shoutings of recent weeks mean? If Nasser and his cohorts were accorded a respectful hearing and sympathy, shall not the tribesmen of Yemen receive the same?

I also wish to ask why other voices have not been raised against this shocking series of atrocities by the Egyptian Government?

There are certain fruits of man's mind that are genies the world does not dare release from its international bottle. Chemical, bacteriological, and radiological warfare are the deadliest genies in mankind's bottle. Woe unto that desperate or deranged leader who uncorks it. The awful human suffering he causes can be matched only by the burden of guilt he and his nation must carry.

I call upon the United Nations, the State Department, and those other Members of this Chamber to speak out, swiftly and forthrightly, against this awful barbarity.

We dare not let this continue.

Let us keep in mind what President Lincoln said:

To sit in silence when we should protest makes cowards out of men.

This statement is as true and apropos now as it was then. The warning is plain. Let us waste no more time. Let us cease toleration of these acts forthwith.

THE TRUTH-IN-LENDING BILL IS A GREAT STEP FORWARD IN PROTECTING THE CONSUMER, BUT IT CAN BE FURTHER IMPROVED

Mr. GRUENING. Mr. President, the House Banking and Currency Subcommittee on Consumer Affairs is holding hearings on the important truth-in-lending bill, approved by the Senate on July 11. This is welcome news, and we may hope that the version reported to the

August 14, 1967

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

salary they received, those who have served with international organizations before 1955 will be treated in the same way as those who have served since that time.

Mr. President, I send the bill to the desk and ask that it be appropriately referred.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 2284) to allow certain service with international organizations to be considered creditable service for civil service retirement purposes, introduced by Mr. COOPER, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

TRANSFER OF PANOLA AND SHELBY COUNTIES, TEX., FROM THE TYLER DIVISION TO THE MARSHALL DIVISION OF THE U.S. DISTRICT COURT

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to provide for the transfer of Panola and Shelby Counties, Tex., from the Tyler Division to the Marshall division of the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Texas.

The effect of this legislation would be to correct a difficulty in the present division of the district. These two counties are much closer to Marshall than to Tyler. The most direct route to Tyler for someone living in northern Panola County, for example, would take him through Marshall. This transfer of jurisdiction will result in a substantial saving of time and expense to litigants, members of the bar, and jurors. This will be an economy in the operation of the courts.

This measure has the support of the members of the bar of Harrison, Panola, and Shelby Counties, Tex., and the approval of the chief judge of the District Court for the Eastern District of Texas.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 2286) to provide for the inclusion of Panola and Shelby Counties, Tex., within the Marshall division of the Eastern District for the U.S. District Courts in Texas, introduced by Mr. YARBOROUGH, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

THE RIVER BASINS RESEARCH ACT OF 1967

Mr. BAYH. Mr. President, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to provide for additional research and training under the Water Resources Research Act of 1964. In particular, this measure would be directed at solving water resource problems in large river basins and would authorize increased opportunities for investigation, study, and training in this important field. As our knowledge about water pollution increases and our control techniques and facilities become more complex and numerous, there is an ever increasing need for highly skilled and trained personnel which this bill would attempt to meet.

As one of those who has strongly supported the Water Resources Research Act of 1964, the Water Quality and the Water Resources Planning Acts of 1965, and the increased authorization for water resource research in 1966, I am very pleased that the Federal Government has taken the lead during the last few years in encouraging the study of water quality control problems and the maintenance of desirable water standards. Congress took a momentous step forward in 1964 when it authorized substantial grants to each State for the purpose of helping to establish a water resources research institute at a college or university in that State. Although the act of 1964 provided for an additional \$1 million to be appropriated for each of the next 9 years for grants and contracts to educational institutions, State and local governments, or private institutions for research into water problems, Congress in 1966 generously raised this amount to \$5 million for the fiscal year 1967, and authorized an additional million dollars for each year until the annual total reaches \$10 million in the fiscal year 1972. I have no doubt that these expenditures will be made wisely and that from them will flow sizable benefits to the American people.

The bill I am proposing today is supplemental to and in addition to that which has already been established. It would not repeal or restrict in any way that which has already been accomplished. Rather, it would focus attention on the needs and problems of large river basins as such, assuring that in each such basin there would be established a water resource institute whose primary function would be the careful study and analysis of that particular river basin as an entity. It should be pointed out that this would not involve any duplication of facilities or services; wherever possible, the Secretary of the Interior would be directed to make necessary arrangements for the institutes which are contemplated under section 100 of the 1964 act to serve as the water resource institute for each particular large river basin. However, in case none of the institutes established under the 1964 law are able to fulfill this function, then the Secretary could enter into arrangements with other educational institutions for this purpose.

Mr. President, the need for establishing water quality standards and the increasing necessity for diligent compliance with these standards by municipalities, industrialists, and agriculturalists demands greater knowledge of a river as an organic entity. The interaction of flows into a stream channel from both the cultural and physical sources has, as yet, never been completely defined for any major river or river system. Knowledge of the interrelationship of biological, chemical, and physical components in a flowing stream could enable more complete control of water quality while utilizing the surface water resource for the maximum benefit to man.

If river basin research and training institutes are established for each large river basin, they could provide the facilities

and staff necessary for study and evaluation of that river system and recommend specific measures for its control. Each river basin in this Nation presents a different pattern of land use, a different industrial complex, a different pattern of human occupancy. Because no two rivers can be expected to respond identically to the varied landscapes through which they flow, no common pattern of controls can be expected to result in equally desirable conditions of water quality. As increasing use is made of our surface water supply, we must have knowledge which will enable the projection of river quality conditions with anticipated greater use; without such ability based upon fact, we can expect only to attempt solutions to existing problems, never to attain the position of management of the resource. The river basin research institutes proposed in the bill, through specific control programs designed for a river as an ecological unit, could provide the basis for continuing management.

Scattered throughout many river basins are numerous small communities and small industries which, individually, contribute only minor quantities of waste effluent. Collectively, however, they can have a significant role in the deterioration of the stream or river into which these effluents are poured. To many of these communities and industries, the cost of establishing control measures and treatment facilities, or even the cost of the research necessary to determine the needed facilities, would be a prohibitive financial burden. The creation of research institutes would provide the opportunity for evaluation of the conditions which exist and would encourage the adoption of control measures to protect streams from pollution.

Many industries, municipalities, and State and local governmental units desirous of establishing and maintaining adequate facilities to minimize pollution of water resources find it extremely difficult, if not impossible, to locate adequately trained personnel whom they can employ for this purpose. The bill proposes that fellowship grants, administered through institutions of higher learning offering advanced degrees in the fields associated with water quality control, as well as specialized short-term training, should be authorized. If adopted, this would provide opportunities for needed research, as well as the training of personnel, and it would permit the application of practical techniques and scientific procedures to existing problems. The present and anticipated shortage of trained personnel can be alleviated only by attracting students to this field through provision of adequate facilities in a realistic training situation.

Additionally, the provision of training grants would permit local governmental units, as well as industry and agriculture, to obtain much needed in-service training to up-grade local programs of water quality control. Experts in this field have reported to me that the present demands for personnel has resulted in the employment of persons with little or very limited training for the job to be done, and the general lack of opportunity for addi-

S 11462

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

August 14, 1967

tional training for these persons to improve their competency imposes a definite obstacle to achieving any rapid advance in obtaining better quality waters.

The river research and training institutes proposed in this bill could help provide opportunities not now sufficiently available to solve today's water quality control problems. At the same time, they would serve as primary centers for study and analysis of the interrelated water resource problems in our major river basins. For these reasons, Mr. President, I believe this approach merits serious consideration and prompt attention.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 2290) to provide for additional research and training pursuant to the Water Resources Research Act of 1964 in order to solve the particular water resources problems in large river basins, introduced by Mr. BAYH, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

COMPENSATION UNDER THE WAR CLAIMS ACT OF 1948

Mr. BAYH. Mr. President, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to provide for the continuance of certain compensation under the War Claims Act of 1948 and for an increase in the amount of such compensation. Let me state at the outset that this bill, if adopted, would apply to a very limited number of U.S. citizens who suffered injury while they were interned by the enemy in the Far East during World War II and who have ceased to receive compensation because, with the passage of time, their payments have reached the present statutory maximum.

A number of civilians, many of whom were employees of the U.S. Government, were captured by the Japanese in the early months of World War II and interned in prison camps. During confinement, many of these individuals suffered great hardship, contracted serious diseases and incurred physical injuries. Congress recognized the contributions and sacrifices made by these people by passing the War Claims Act of 1948 and adopting basic amendments in 1954 and 1962.

The amount of compensation these civilian internees have been paid has not been large. In addition to assistance with medical and hospital costs, disability payments have been made to former civilian employees of the Government who suffered permanent injuries while in prison camps. Disability payments, which are administered by the Bureau of Employee's Compensation in the Department of Labor, under the law are determined on the assumption that the average weekly wage of the recipient was equal to \$37.50. Thus, a former employee who incurred a 50-percent disability is entitled to a monthly compensation of one-half of \$140.00, or \$70 per month.

Unfortunately, not only are payments low but also those who incurred partial disability can receive no more than a total of \$7,500 in payments under the

law. The maximum limitation does not apply to those internees who have been determined to have suffered 100-percent disability. This differential treatment, coupled with the fact that the maximum compensation for employees incurring injuries since 1946 has been greatly increased, appears to be inconsistent if not unfair. It seems to me that there is ample reason for modifying the law in order to remove completely the maximum allocation for partial disability and increasing modestly the amount of benefit these former employees may receive.

Available information indicates that no more than 5,000 persons ever sought compensation for injury or disability under section 5(f) of the War Claims Act of 1948. At present, approximately 200 are now receiving monetary benefits under this section, while 600 or 700 have been getting medical assistance. My bill would make it possible for these 200 former employees, many of whom have reached retirement age and suffer from various infirmities, to continue to receive assistance after their total payments have reached \$7,500. In addition, it would permit a number of others whose payments expired some time in the past because of this limit, to be entitled to future payments. Let me point out that the bill would not retroactively reimburse these persons for any period of time during which they have not been eligible for payments. To the contrary, compensation payments would not be resumed until at least 1 month after this bill is enacted.

In addition to removing the \$7,500 maximum limitation, the bill would increase the monthly disability payments to 125 percent of the amount otherwise provided under the law. In view of the marked rise during the last two decades in the cost of living and in both governmental and private compensation programs, an increase of one-fourth in these benefits seems to be both modest and equitable. Note that under the new schedule a person with a 50-percent disability determination would receive only \$17.50 per month; additional payment beyond the present level, or a total monthly payment of \$87.50.

Even though this measure would affect the welfare of a comparatively small number of people, to each individual involved it could mean much in the remaining years of life. Many of these employees were middle aged at the time of their imprisonment and now are approaching or have entered retirement. Because of their disabilities, few have been able to carry on their former type of employment on a regular, full-time basis. Let me single out one example which has come to my attention as an illustration of the need which exists. The particular person I have in mind was a civilian employee of the Navy in the Philippines at the time of his capture and internment by the Japanese. He sustained multiple injuries for which he was declared later to be eligible for compensation, and in addition has received medical care at Government expense. Because of an injury to his spine and other related illnesses, he has been able to work only in limited occupations and has been hos-

pitalized on numerous occasions. Now at age 76, unable to work, and having several years ago reached the maximum limit of \$7,500 in compensation which the law provides, he is clearly in need of financial assistance.

Mr. President, it is time that this situation be rectified. The present maximum limitation on total payments for those who were partially disabled should be removed and the amount of compensation should be increased to a realistic figure. It is my impression that failure to change the act previously has been partly due to oversight and to the small number of persons directly involved. Apparently those who are charged with administering this act would not be opposed to the type of amendment I am proposing. Because most of the former Government employees covered by the act are near or have attained retirement age, and their number is growing less with each passing year, I urge that this measure be given prompt and sympathetic consideration by the Senate and the House of Representatives.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 2291) to provide for the continuance of certain compensation under the War Claims Act of 1948 and for an increase in the amount of such compensation, introduced by Mr. BAYH, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A STABLE AND DURABLE PEACE IN THE MIDDLE EAST

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, I have today submitted a resolution which will provide a mechanism for achieving a stable and durable peace in the Middle East. I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be printed in its entirety at this point in the Record.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The resolution will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the resolution will be printed in the Record.

The resolution (S. Res. 155) was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, as follows:

S. RES. 155

Whereas the security and national interests of the United States require that there be a stable and durable peace in the Middle East; and

Whereas the greatest bar to a long-term settlement of the differences between the Arab and Israeli people is the chronic shortage of fresh water, useful work, and an adequate food supply; and

Whereas the United States now has available the technology and the resources to alleviate these shortages and to provide a base for peaceful cooperation between the countries involved: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that the prompt design, construction, and operation of nuclear desalting plants will provide large quantities of fresh water to both Arab and Israeli territories and, thereby, will result in—

- (1) new jobs for the many refugees;
- (2) an enormous increase in the agricultural productivity of existing wastelands;
- (3) a broad base for cooperation between the Israeli and Arab Governments; and

August 14, 1967

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

S11463

(4) a further demonstration of the United States efforts to find peaceful solutions to areas of conflict; and be it further

Resolved, That the President is requested to pursue these objectives, as reflecting the sense of the Senate, within and outside the United Nations and with all nations similarly minded, as being in the highest national interest of the United States.

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, in my opinion, the greatest bar to a long-term settlement of the differences between the Arab and Israel people is the chronic shortage of fresh water, useful work, and an adequate food supply. Former President Dwight D. Eisenhower and Adm. Lewis L. Strauss, former Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, have proposed an imaginative solution to these problems and I believe the Senate should promptly indicate its support for the plan. The plan envisages the construction of three very large nuclear desalting plants which will provide tremendous quantities of fresh water to the arid lands of the Middle East.

The abundant supply of water will, of course, result in an enormous increase in agricultural productivity and in many jobs for the refugees now wandering aimlessly in the desert areas. The Eisenhower plan further provides a broad base for cooperation between the Israel and Arab Governments and would be a tangible demonstration of the U.S. efforts to find peaceful solutions to areas of conflict. Support for this plan was also voiced by the Republican coordinating committee when, on July 24, 1967, it recommended:

The United States should propose a broad-scale development plan for all Middle Eastern states which agree to live peacefully with their neighbors.

The Republican Party would not willingly see the rehabilitation of the Middle East become a political issue in the United States. Our country's efforts to bring peace to that war-torn region should continue to be bipartisan. In this spirit we hope for vigorous Administration and widespread public support for the bold and imaginative Eisenhower Plan to bring water, work and food to the Middle East.

This constructive proposal would provide huge atomic plants to desalt sea water, the first of which would produce as much fresh water as the entire Jordan River system. This in turn would irrigate desert lands to support the Arab refugees and bring yearned for prosperity to both Arab and Israeli territories.

The Eisenhower Plan is sufficiently far-reaching to encompass all Middle Eastern states, and all should be invited to adhere. However, even if some should decline, the Plan could be initiated pending their later cooperation. The construction of the first plant would require the agreement of only two or three countries, such as Israel, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, or Lebanon. Once the immense benefits of the vast increase in water supplies become evident for all to see, it would be difficult for any Middle Eastern leader to deny his people the opportunity to share in the prosperity being created.

Widespread bipartisan support for the plan has also appeared in a number of leading newspapers and periodicals. I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD editorials published in the New York Times and the Washington Star.

There being no objection, the editorials were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the New York Times, July 23, 1967]

EISENHOWER'S MIDEAST PLAN

The fighting has been over for six weeks in the Middle East but the first steps have yet to be taken toward peace. The debates of the emergency General Assembly have, as anticipated, proved futile. While the Security Council has sent United Nations observers to Suez, war has merely been replaced by an armed truce that Soviet weapons shipments could convert into another round of combat. It is essential now that diplomacy be deployed in more constructive work than the posturing, vituperation and propaganda of this Assembly session called at Moscow's insistence.

The elements of a settlement are known: Israeli troop withdrawals; termination of Arab belligerency and recognition of Israel's right to live; resettlement of Arab refugees by both sides; free navigation in Aqaba and Suez; agreed borders; special status for the Old City of Jerusalem or at least its religious shrines; fair division of water; regional economic development; demilitarized zones; a U.N. presence; pledges of nonuse of force, including guerrilla raids; limitation of arms deliveries.

The question is how to begin. Which of these elements, put in place, can lay the foundation for the others in a stable structure?

An imaginative new approach is urgently needed. It could lie in an audacious attack on the two most recalcitrant elements in the twenty-year Arab-Israeli conflict—water and refugees. Former President Eisenhower is sponsoring such a plan, as C. L. Sulzberger's columns reported last week. It is a plan so daring in its conception and so huge in size that it could conceivably capture the imagination of many who now are too absorbed in nursing their hatreds to be distracted by smaller proposals. Mr. Eisenhower's idea which has been worked out in some detail by Admiral Lewis Strauss, dwarfs all previous development plans, including the Johnston Plan of his own Administration which called for sharing the remaining unused water of the Jordan River. It is four times the size of a similar project suggested in London last month by Baron Edmund de Rothschild.

Mr. Eisenhower would provide the Mideast with three gigantic atomic plants to desalt sea water, the first of which would produce as much fresh water as the combined flow of the whole Jordan River and all its tributaries. The three plants together would be the equivalent of two-and-a-half Jordan Rivers. They could irrigate vast desert regions and bring into bloom a new California in the Middle East, large enough to resettle all the Arab refugees and, with industry stimulated by cheap atomic power, to raise living standards generally in the Arab world.

The economic feasibility of atomic water-desalting in this area already has been favorably evaluated by Israel. Construction of a first plant, far smaller than those projected in the new plan, has been shown to be economic if credit can be obtained at 3½ per cent interest. Larger plants would produce water more cheaply. Some experts believe that a chartered corporation like Comsat that would raise public and private funds internationally could not only finance the plants—the total cost would be less than one year's expenditure on the moon program—but pay a return to investors.

Unlike previous development plans, which depended on Arab-Israeli agreement, this one obviously could go forward in one or two countries at a time—starting with Israel and Jordan perhaps, or Israel, Jordan and Egypt. Once under way, it would be difficult for

other countries to stay out. If there are political objections to American plants, French, British or Russian desalting plants could be contracted for.

The aim would be to change the atmosphere in the Middle East. An attempt would be made to turn the focus of thoughts from the hatred and feuds of the past to the opportunities of the future. To fight over buckets of water and strips of desert should begin to seem ridiculous when whole rivers and miles of fertile fields can be obtained more easily. If that day of wisdom can be reached, border problems and other questions should prove easier to negotiate.

[From the Washington Star]

WATER FOR THE MIDDLE EAST

A plan to enhance the regional economic development of the Middle East by means of water desalting plants is now on President Johnson's desk. The basic idea is constructive and worthy. Indeed, at a time when arms are again pouring into the Arab lands, it looks like one of the few positive steps that might be taken toward peace in the area.

The author of the plan is Lewis L. Strauss, former chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission. President Eisenhower has enthusiastically forwarded the blueprint to the White House. The program calls for constructing three huge nuclear desalination plants, capable of producing rivers of fresh water. One would be on the Mediterranean coast of Israel, another in the Gaza Strip, and a third in Jordan on the Gulf of Aqaba. Much of the output of these plants would be used by resettled refugees.

Clean, sweet water is a magical element in the Middle East. The Israelis already have shown what miracles can be performed with it by irrigating citrus and other crops in the desert. And both Strauss and Eisenhower think water may be the universal solvent to wash away ancient ethnic hatreds in that region.

It will take an act of political statesmanship on President Johnson's part to endorse this plan. Admiral Strauss at one time was cordially disliked in the Senate, which refused to confirm him as Secretary of Commerce in 1959. Johnson was among those voting against the appointment.

And although Eisenhower's interest in Middle Eastern water problems goes back more than a decade, President Johnson also has been active in this area, pushing ahead with studies on a U.S.-Israeli nuclear desalination project on the Mediterranean much like one of those Strauss proposed.

There are reasons to hope that the Arabs will listen to talk about water. Both Israel and five Arab nations that had wrangled for years over the Jordan's waters have been represented at international conferences here on desalination. Just the other day, Egypt's President Nasser, striking a new note of moderation, said he would be agreeable to talks with the United States, presumably to reestablish diplomatic relations. If he will talk about this, perhaps the door will remain ajar for discussion of water too.

The plan—whether one gives it a Strauss or Johnson label—is a fresh note of hope. It deserves a thorough public airing and bipartisan support.

THE FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1966—AMENDMENTS

AMENDMENT NO. 259

Mr. MILLER submitted amendments, intended to be proposed by him, to the bill (S. 1872) to amend further the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, and for other purposes, which were ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

S 11464

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

August 14, 1967

AMENDMENT NO. 260

Mr. JACKSON (for himself, Mr. TOWER, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Mr. JAVITS, Mr. SPARKMAN and Mr. STENNIS) proposed amendments to Senate bill 1872, supra, which were ordered to be printed.

ELECTIONS IN SAIGON

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, this morning's New York Times contains some interesting comments by Mr. James P. Brown, a member of the editorial board of the New York Times, concerning the coming elections in Saigon.

In his article, Mr. Brown presents a brief summary of the events of the past 18 months relating to the elections and the problems our Government faces in its announced objective of assisting the South Vietnamese people achieve self-determination.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the article be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

TRoubLED OUTLOOK FOR SAIGON'S ELECTIONS
(By James P. Brown)

Eighteen months ago at Honolulu, the President of the United States and the military rulers of South Vietnam mutually pledged to hold free elections that would offer the people of South Vietnam a government of their own choosing.

From the United States point of view, such elections were a moral and practical necessity. They were needed to introduce in Saigon a popular government that would justify to an increasingly skeptical world the proclaimed American objective of self-determination for the South Vietnamese people. They were also needed to install a Saigon government capable of rallying support throughout the countryside for the faltering war and pacification efforts.

Returning from Honolulu, Premier Ky made no move to set the Constitution-building process in motion. He talked vaguely of elections toward the end of 1967. But, bolstered by the endorsement he had received from President Johnson, the Premier moved to strengthen his dictatorial grasp on the Saigon Government.

However, he misjudged the temper of the South Vietnamese people—and apparently of some of his own military associates as well. When the Premier abruptly dismissed the popular commander of the First Corps Area, demonstrations broke out in the northern cities of Hue and Danang, demanding an end to military rule. In the face of mounting protest, which soon spread to Saigon, Ky hastily promised early elections and a speedy return to civilian rule.

Weeks later, however, after demonstrators had been suppressed in a bold show of force, Ky withdrew many of his promises. He was still committed irrevocably to elections; but he moved skillfully to devise an electoral process that would maximize the influence of the junta, minimize the impact of the Buddhists and insure continuing military rule for at least another year.

DOUBTS ABOUT JUNTA

Two months before the September 1966 voting for a Constituent Assembly, a Times correspondent reported from Saigon: "The generals appear to regard the election and Constitution-making process as largely a method to legitimize their own power and not as steps toward an eventual civilian government."

The election itself was something less than a model as a free expression of popular will. Not only Communists, but "pro-Communists" and "neutralists" were barred from the ballot, categories broad enough to permit the exclusion of almost anyone of whom the regime disapproved. There were widespread reports of government pressure to turn out a big vote, and to elect government sponsored candidates.

Within these limitations, however, the balloting was conducted with surprising efficiency and without many of the more flagrant abuses that had been customary in previous Vietnamese elections. Although the 117-man Assembly that was chosen was drawn largely from the old, privileged urban elite dominant since the last days of the French, its members began to display signs of independence.

This democratic spirit was soon tempered, however, by pressures from the junta. It obtained, in the end, essentially the kind of Constitution it wanted, though not without some compromise.

Having successfully engineered the writing of a Constitution that could become the vehicle for continued, strong military rule—as in Korea—and having promoted an election law weighted heavily in their favor, the military leaders might have reasonably been expected to play the election game according to rules they had largely determined. This has not been the case.

In the past few months, the military men have violated rules of campaigning and censorship. They have obliged the Assembly to eliminate two serious rivals. They have harassed their civilian opponents.

EMBASSY SILENCE

And in an ultimate show of contempt for the whole electoral process, they have passed the word—now retracted under Washington pressure—that no matter who wins they intend to go right on setting national policy through a "military affairs committee."

In the face of these indignities, the American Embassy in Saigon has maintained a resounding silence. Assistant Secretary of State William Bundy offers unpersuasive denials that anything is seriously amiss. And other high officials in Washington continue to boast of "democratic" development in Vietnam in superlatives that make the realities of Saigon all the more appalling. Unless Saigon and Washington move much more resolutely to salvage their Honolulu pledge, the turn will be downward toward disaster. It is late, but not too late.

U.S. BOMBING NEAR THE CHINESE BORDER

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, a few moments ago the distinguished majority leader commented on the bombing of a bridge in North Vietnam near the Communist Chinese border, a 1 minute's flight from the border. The bombing of this target and targets always nearer the center of Hanoi definitely represents a change in policy by our Government. Many including myself had hoped that the President and the administration would adopt another type of policy, the cessation of bombing in North Vietnam to seal: negotiation rather than one of escalation of bombing activities.

I voice the hope that, if not before the elections have been held, then after the elections have been held in South Vietnam, the administration will test the course toward negotiation, one that many have suggested and the one which I have emphasized in many speeches, the cessation of bombing without conditions.

Mr. President, there has been a growing chorus in the Congress for intensified bombing, but I do not believe it represents any additional support for bombing. Those who advocate this course, have done so for some time, and now, perhaps, speak with a louder voice. I would point out, however, that the proposal I have made for an unconditional cessation of bombing, has received support from Senators and Members of the House of Representatives, some of whom heretofore had supported intensified bombing. Many agree that cessation would test the willingness of North Vietnam to enter negotiations. I hope the administration will make a decision—if not before the election, after the election—to cease the bombing unconditionally to determine if we can find a way toward negotiation and settlement of the war.

INCREDIBLY RECKLESS BOMBING OF NORTH VIETNAM

Mr. YOUNG of Ohio. Mr. President, within the last 2 days our warplanes have bombed railroads, bridges, and buildings in North Vietnam so far to the north of Hanoi that the targets bombed, evidently on order of President Johnson, are within 10 miles of the border of Communist China. This is an incredibly reckless action and in addition, a stupid one.

Then, over the weekend here at home we observed the spectacle of Adm. Ulysses Grant Sharp, commanding our fleet in the Pacific deviating from his duties and appearing on television advocating greater escalation of our involvement in Vietnam and bombing of more targets in North Vietnam, including Haiphong Harbor.

Gen. Harold K. Johnson, Chief of Staff of our Army, also appeared on television and insisted that the South Vietnamese presidential elections to be held September 3 will be honest. He denied that the Saigon regime's military junta of 10 generals, who overcame the duly elected civilian government of South Vietnam by a military coup, have by their actions turned the coming elections into a farce and a fraud.

Here we have a spectacle of a top admiral and the Chief of Staff of the Army uttering policy statements, stepping out of their roles as Army and naval officers. With a tremendous war effort such as we are making with more than one-half million fighting men waging war in Southeast Asia, obviously professional officers of our Armed Forces, who would ordinarily have been retired following 20 or 30 years of active duty as colonels in the Army or captains in the Navy, become generals and admirals. Many hundreds of them now confidently aspire to, and achieve, promotions to be generals and admirals before retiring from the armed services. This is the unfortunate end result of increasing the number of our Armed Forces to well over 3 million, fighting an American war, and permitting the generals and admirals in the Pentagon to have this Nation police the entire world and to play an increasingly large role in formulating national policy.

August 14, 1967

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

S 11459

authorization and construction of the Mid-State project by the Secretary of Interior, under Federal Reclamation Law, as a unit of the Missouri River Basin Project; and

"Whereas, legislation for this purpose has been introduced in the Congress of the United States for several sessions; and

"Whereas, this Body adopted its Resolution 11, on its twenty-seventh day, February 8, 1967; and

"Whereas, Mid-State Legislation did clear the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee on June 14, 1967.

"Now, therefore, be it resolved by the members of the Nebraska Legislature in seventy-seventh session assembled:

"1. That the Legislature memorializes the 90th Congress and the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee to support the proposals of the Bureau of Reclamation for the \$106 million Mid-State Project and approve during this session of Congress the above legislation for its authorization and early construction.

"2. That copies of this resolution, suitably engrossed, be transmitted by the Clerk of the Legislature, to the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives, of the 90th Congress, to Hon. Henry Jackson, chairman of the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee and Hon. Wayne Aspinall, chairman of the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee and to each member from Nebraska in the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

"JOHN E. EVERROAD,
President of the legislature.
"HUGO F. SRB,
Clerk of the legislature."

Two resolutions of the Ninth Guam Legislature; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs:

"RESOLUTION No. 309

"Relative to respectfully petitioning and memorializing the Congress of the United States to act favorably upon the pending Economic Development Fund bill for the territory of Guam, and in deciding on the amount of such fund, to take into consideration the local monies so far spent on behalf of that Federal obligation to transport off-island personnel to the island as set forth in the Organic Act of Guam

"Be it resolved by the Legislature of the Territory of Guam:

"Whereas, there is now pending before the appropriate committees of the United States Congress, legislation which would set up an Economic Development Fund to be used by the territory of Guam in developing its civilian economy now so exclusively dependent upon military expenditures; and

"Whereas, the need of such a fund is great, there being many possibilities for economic development in Guam which either require costly investigation or long term investment before being realized; and

"Whereas, in addition, the experience of Taiwan and Okinawa has demonstrated that when such an economic fund is set up, it serves as seed money, which germinates growth throughout the economy and is thus repaid many times over in the way of additional revenues for both the government and the people; and

"Whereas, in setting up such a fund, and in determining the appropriate amount thereof, the Congress of the United States might well bear in mind that although Section 26(b) of the Organic Act of Guam (Section 1421d(c) Title 48, U.S.C.) requires that the transportation costs of bringing off-island employees of the Government of Guam into and from the territory be borne by the United States, the Government of Guam has from the inception of civil government absorbed this expense which has so far totaled approximately Seven Million Dollars (\$7,000,000), which would therefore appear to be an appropriate and fair sum with

which to set up the Economic Development Fund, representing as it does, a debt, of sorts, running from the United States to the Government of Guam; now therefore be it

"Resolved, that the Ninth Guam Legislature does hereby on behalf of the people of Guam respectfully petition and memorialize the Congress of the United States to favorably consider the pending legislation which sets up an Economic Development Fund for the territory of Guam, and in determining the amount of such fund, to consider using the amount the Government of Guam has paid to date in underwriting the off-island transportation costs that are the obligation of the United States; and be it further

"Resolved, that the Speaker certify to and the Legislative Secretary attest the adoption hereof and that copies of the same be thereafter transmitted to the President of the Senate, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to the Chairman of the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, to the Chairman of the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, to the Secretary of the Interior, to Guam's Washington Representative, and to the Governor of Guam.

"Duly and regularly adopted on the 11th day of July 1967.

"J. C. ARRIOLA,
Speaker.
"F. T. RAMIREZ,
Legislative Secretary."

"RESOLUTION No. 314

"Relative to respectfully petitioning the Congress of the United States to exempt Guam from the operation of the U.S. coastwise shipping laws

"Be it resolved by the Legislature of the Territory of Guam:

"Whereas, under existing maritime laws, the territory of Guam, although over six thousand miles from the west coast of the United States, is nevertheless deemed a coastal port, and, thus, is held to be subject to the coastwise shipping laws of the United States, the principal results of which application are that all cargo from Guam to the United States or from the United States to Guam must be carried in United States vessels, and that U.S. vessels in making the Guam run receive no subsidy from the United States as they do in making runs to foreign ports; and

"Whereas, since in point of geographic fact, Guam is hardly a coastal area, being much nearer foreign ports than domestic areas, and the run to Guam being much more of a lengthy and costly undertaking than a run between, say, Seattle and Vancouver, Canada, it would appear to be only reasonable and fair that Guam be removed from the operations of these laws so as to rationalize its shipping systems; and

"Whereas, such removal of Guam from the coastwise shipping laws would be advantageous both to the people of Guam and to the American shipping companies since the latter would begin receiving the subsidy for making the run to Guam, and since the former would presumably pay lower freight charges than those high charges caused by the operations of the coastwise laws, the high cost of shipping goods to Guam being one of the principle deterrent factors in developing Guam's economy; and

"Whereas, the Legislature is advised that the territory of the Virgin Islands, which is only ninety miles from Florida is not within these coastwise shipping laws and as a result is able to operate a successful light industry by utilizing raw materials shipped from foreign ports in foreign vessels, and since the problems of Guam and of the Virgin Islands are in many respects similar, the Legislature is hopeful that the Congress will be able to meet out the same treatment to Guam with respect to the shipping laws as has been previously given to the Virgin Islands; now therefore be it

"Resolved, that in view of the foregoing, the Ninth Guam Legislature does hereby on behalf of the people of Guam respectfully petition and memorialize the Congress of the United States to exclude Guam from the operation of the coastwise shipping laws; and be it further

"Resolved, that the Speaker certify to and the Legislative Secretary attest the adoption thereof and that copies of the same be thereafter transmitted to the President of the Senate, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, to the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Maritime Affairs, to the Chairman of the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, to the Chairman of the House Committee on Maritime Affairs, to the Secretary of the Interior, to the Secretary of Transportation, to the Guam's Washington Representative, and to the Governor of Guam.

"Duly and regularly adopted on the 11th day of July 1967.

"J. C. ARRIOLA,
Speaker.
"F. T. RAMIREZ,
Legislative Secretary."

REPORT OF A COMMITTEE

The following report of a committee was submitted:

By Mr. MAGNUSON, from the Committee on Commerce, with amendments:

S. 1124. A bill to amend the Organic Act of the National Bureau of Standards to authorize a fire research and safety program, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 502).

BILLS INTRODUCED

Bills were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. DIRKSEN (for himself, Mr. BAKER, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. BIBLE, Mr. ALLOTT, Mr. CARLSON, Mr. CURTIS, Mr. DOMINICK, Mr. ERVIN, Mr. FANNIN, Mr. FULBRIGHT, Mr. HANSEN, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Mr. HOLLAND, Mr. HRUSKA, Mr. JORDAN of Idaho, Mr. LAUSCHE, Mr. McCLELLAN, Mr. MILLER, Mr. MORTON, Mr. MUNDT, Mr. PERCY, Mr. PROUTY, Mr. SMATHERS, Mrs. SMITH, Mr. STENNIS, Mr. TAMMAGE, Mr. TOWER, Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota, and Mr. SPARKMAN:

S. 2281. A bill to exempt certain businesses whose annual volume of sales made or business done is less than \$500,000 from the application of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

(See the remarks of Mr. DIRKSEN when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. DIRKSEN:
S. 2282. A bill to incorporate the United States of America Standards Institute; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

(See the remarks of Mr. DIRKSEN when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. COOPER:
S. 2283. A bill for the relief of Edythe Asher Gray; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

S. 2284. A bill to allow certain service with international organizations to be considered creditable service for civil service retirement purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

(See the remarks of Mr. COOPER when he introduced the last above-mentioned bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. GORE:
S. 2285. A bill for the relief of Gordon Shih Gum Lee; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S 11460

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

August 14, 1967

By Mr. YARBOROUGH:

S. 2286. A bill to provide for the inclusion of Panola and Shelby Counties, Tex., within the Marshall division of the eastern district for the U.S. district courts in Texas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

(See the remarks of Mr. YARBOROUGH when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. BAYH:

S. 2287. A bill for the relief of the town of Bremen, Ind., and

S. 2288. A bill for the relief of Donald F. MacPherson and Margaret MacPherson; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MOSS:

S. 2289. A bill for the relief of James Oscar Cooper; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BAYH:

S. 2290. A bill to provide for additional research and training pursuant to the Water Resources Research Act of 1964 in order to solve the particular water resources problems in large river basins; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

S. 2291. A bill to provide for the continuance of certain compensation under the War Claims Act of 1948 and for an increase in the amount of such compensation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

(See the remarks of Mr. BAYH when he introduced the above bills which appear under separate headings.)

By Mr. BURDICK:

S. 2292. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exempt certain farm vehicles from the highway use tax, and to require that evidence of payment of such tax be shown on highway motor vehicles subject to tax; to the Committee on Finance.

file: NR
RESOLUTION

EXPRESSION OF THE SENSE OF THE SENATE RELATING TO ACHIEVEMENT OF PEACE IN THE MIDDLE EAST

Mr. BAKER submitted a resolution (S. Res. 155) to express the sense of the Senate concerning a means toward achieving a stable and durable peace in the Middle East, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

(See the above resolution printed in full when submitted by Mr. BAKER, which appears under a separate heading.)

EXEMPTION OF CERTAIN BUSINESSES FROM FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT OF 1938

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, for myself and 29 other Senators, I submit, for appropriate reference, a bill to exempt certain businesses, whose annual volume of sales made or business done is less than \$500,000, from the application of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938.

In connection with the bill, I allude to an item that appeared in the newspaper this morning. A portion of the article reads, as follows:

The National Federation of Independent Businesses claimed yesterday that more than half a million persons have lost their jobs as a result of the new Federal minimum wage.

The Federation said results of its continuous field surveys show 588,000 have lost their jobs so far as an apparent result of the \$1.40 an hour minimum wage that went into effect in February.

The Federation said its survey, covering 54,308 of the Nation's 4.7 million independent businesses, showed a 12 per cent de-

crease in employment since the new wage law went into effect. The Federation warned the loss of jobs is increasing.

I ask that the bill be appropriately referred.

I ask unanimous consent that the bill be printed in its entirety and that the newspaper article be printed in the Record as a part of my remarks.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the bill and article will be printed in the Record as requested.

The bill (S. 2281) to exempt certain businesses whose annual volume of sales made or business done is less than \$500,000 from the application of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, introduced by Mr. DIRKSEN (for himself and other Senators), was received, read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, and ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

S. 2281

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) section (s) (1) of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 is amended to read as follows:

"(1) is an enterprise whose annual gross volume of sales made or business done is not less than \$500,000 (exclusive of excise taxes at the retail level which are separately stated) or is a gasoline service establishment whose annual gross volume of sales is not less than \$250,000 (exclusive of excise taxes at the retail level which are separately stated):"

(b) Section 13(a)(2) of such Act is amended by striking out "such establishment has an annual dollar volume of sales which is less than \$250,000" and inserting in lieu thereof "such establishment (except a gasoline service establishment) has an annual dollar volume of sales which is less than \$500,000 (exclusive of excise taxes at the retail level which are separately stated) or is a gasoline service establishment and has an annual dollar volume of sales which is less than \$250,000".

SEC. 2. The amendments made by this Act shall become effective thirty days following the date of enactment of this Act.

The article presented by Mr. DIRKSEN is as follows:

WAGE OF \$1.40 IS BLAMED FOR DIP IN HIRING

The National Federation of Independent Business claimed yesterday that more than half a million persons have lost their jobs as a result of the new Federal minimum wage.

The Federation said results of its continuous field surveys show 588,000 have lost their jobs so far as an apparent result of the \$1.40 an hour minimum wage that went into effect in February.

The Federation said its survey, covering 54,308 of the Nation's 4.7 million independent businesses, showed a 12 per cent decrease in employment since the new wage law went into effect. The Federation warned the loss of jobs is increasing.

As a result of the new law, the Federation said, more and more small businessmen are working out methods and buying equipment that will permit them to fire their least skilled employees.

INCORPORATION OF UNITED STATES OF AMERICA STANDARDS INSTITUTE

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a pro-

posal to incorporate the United States of America Standards Institute.

The purpose, as recited in the bill, is to act as the national coordinating institution for voluntary standardization in the United States of America through which organizations concerned with standardization may cooperate in recognizing, establishing, and improving standards of the United States of America, based on a consensus of parties at interest, to the end that such standards remain dynamic; that duplication of work is minimized; that promulgation of conflicting standards may be avoided; and that individual enterprise and initiative is encouraged.

Mr. President, I doubt whether we appropriately appreciate what mechanical standardization means to this country and to our industry. I think back to the time, for example, when there were scarcely two countries among the more sophisticated countries of the world where railroad gauges were precisely the same. Therefore, a railroad car from a French railroad could not run on an American railroad and vice versa. The same thing happened as far as screw threads were concerned. When screw threads were spaced differently they could not be mixed up and there was nothing but confusion throughout industry.

Mr. President, this is one of the most important matters of which I am aware. That is the reason this organization should have a Federal charter, so that it can go forward with this highly important work. The matter will, of course, come before the Committee on the Judiciary. I trust that in due time we can expedite action on the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 2282) to incorporate the United States of America Standards Institute, introduced by Mr. DIRKSEN, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

CIVIL SERVICE RETIREMENT SYSTEM

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, I am introducing a bill today that would remove an inequity in the civil service retirement system.

Since 1955, employees of the Government who have transferred to international organizations for periods of up to 3 years have been entitled to full credit for the time served for the purposes of computing their annuities.

Those who have served in international organizations before that time are not so fortunate. They are generally entitled to be credited for only one-half the period served in an international organization. Furthermore, if they were not reemployed with the Federal Government immediately after terminating their employment with the international organization, they are entitled to no credit at all.

Mr. President, the bill I introduce today would remove this discrepancy. Subject to a requirement that they make a deposit calculated on the basis of the